

Gc
929.2
J13215c
1944768

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

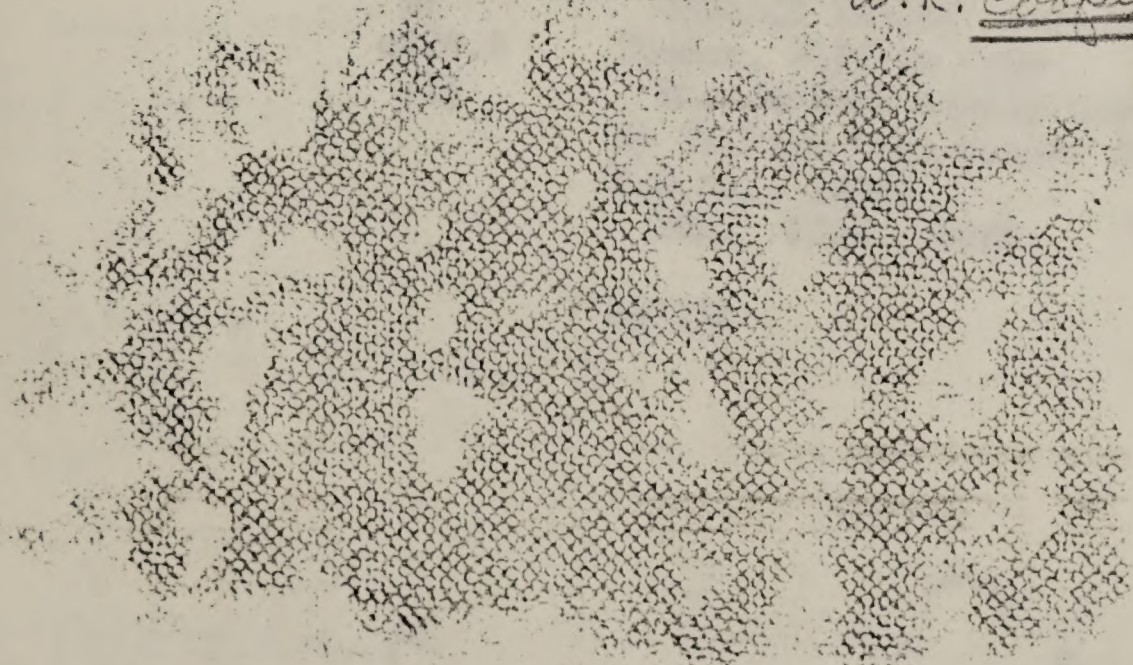


3 1833 01323 4585

9232
8

JACKSON FAMILY
HISTORY & GENEALOGY

W. R. Cooper



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE CITY OF
NEW YORK

Jackson Family history &
genealogy

1944768

by
Wm R Cooper
& Eleanor M Jackson

MV
q929.2
J13

JACKSON FAMILY (Anthony Jackson)
Cooper, William Ross
The Jackson family history and genealogy,
by William Ross Cooper and Eleanor M. Jackson.
K.C.Mo., 1926?
10p. 27cm Gift Typewritten copy.

72497131

ref.

accession to have
in permanent binding

Suppl. 9/26/69

MV
Shelf list

Rec'd. Apr 14-1977

1344768

JACKSON FAMILY (Anthony Jackson)
Cooper, William Ross
The Jackson family history and genealogy,
by William Ross Cooper and Eleanor M. Jackson.
K.C. Mo., 1926?
10p. 27cm. Gift
Typewritten copy.

MV
929.2
J13

1344768

134
Sheet 1 of 1

Dep. 9/21/67

1344768

Jackson Family history +
genealogy

by

Mr R. Cooper.

and
Eleanor M. Jackson

9929.2
J

ref -

Jackson family

access - to have to
in permanent binding

THE
JACKSON FAMILY HISTORY AND GENEALOGY

by

WILLIAM ROSS COOPER, D.V.M., LL.B.

and

ELEANOR M. JACKSON.

FORWARD.

This history and genealogy is compiled by William Ross Cooper from old records in possession of the McCaughey family of whom his mother was a member; notes by Rev. Hugh Parks Jackson; and records secured by Miss Eleanor M. Jackson of Pulaski, Pennsylvania and her family at much expense and after overcoming great difficulties in searching old records in Ireland, England and Scotland.

These records were obtained from old court records and old church records by getting the consent of officials of the British government and of high churchman to examine the records. Some records were examined which are rarely shown to laymen.

LEGENDARY HISTORY.

The Jackson family is one of undoubted Viking origin as all families whose name ends in "son or sen" are of Scandinavian origin as the use of these endings in showing the line of descent is of strictly Norse custom.

The Jacksons have flourished for many centuries in Scotland, England and Ireland. They were known and had a coat of arms "Torphin of Scotland during the time of Douglas. They have been prominent in Lancashire England and in Yorkshire, England many centuries and have been freeholders since the fifteenth century.

GENERAL HISTORY.

Many families of the Jackson lineage have settled in the United States, many coming as early as 1623 and 1624 to Virginia and the Carolinas. They are now found in every state in the union but are most numerous in the middle west. They have been prominently identified in all civic movements of advancement of public welfare and have intermarried with the best families in the land.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

1955-1956

The following report was prepared by the members of the Department of Chemistry during the academic year 1955-1956. It contains a summary of the work done in the various laboratories of the Department during the year. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry.

RESEARCH REPORT

The following report was prepared by the members of the Department of Chemistry during the academic year 1955-1956. It contains a summary of the work done in the various laboratories of the Department during the year. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry.

1955-1956

The following report was prepared by the members of the Department of Chemistry during the academic year 1955-1956. It contains a summary of the work done in the various laboratories of the Department during the year. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry. The work was done in the following laboratories: Organic Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry.

ANTHONY JACKSON

of

KELWOLD'S GROVE

of

YORK COUNTY, ENGLAND.

Anthony Jackson of Kelwold's Grove (Also called Killingswold Grove) was born some time prior to 1550. He possessed a large freehold and was a man of wealth and influence in the country.

He married Margaret Frobisher, sister of Sir Martin Frobisher (One of Queen Elizabeth's celebrated admirals who distinguisher himself at the battle of the English Navy and the great Spanish Armada in 1588 and was knighted for his bravery and services there.

(Note:- Sir Martin Frobisher in his "will" dated "Fourreth daye of Auguste in the sixe and thirtie yeare of the rayne of our Sovereigne Ladie, Queene Elizabeth," makes mention of the relationship between the families of Frobisher and Jackson.)

The children of Anthony Jackson and Margaret Frobisher of which there is any mention are as follows:-

- # 1. Richard, b.-----, d.-----
- 2. William, b.-----, d.---- -(Married Martha Teringham, dau. of Francis Teringham of Weston.

(#) RICHARD JACKSON
OF
KILLINGSWOLD GROVE.

Richard Jackson married Ursula Hildyard, daughter of Richard Hildyard of Routh of Killingswold Grove and Eske, parish of Bishop Burton, York County, England.

Richard Jackson had the right to bear arms conferred on him June 16, 1613. The "Arms" as given in the visitation of Richard St. George are as follows:-

Gules, two dunces ermine and a chief ermine with three golden suns thereon.

(Note:- From Burke's Armorial Bearings.)

JACKSON ARMS.

Kelwold's Grove, County York, England.

Arms:-Three suns in splendor or, a bordure argent.

Crest:-A naked arm, embowed, grasping a poniard hilt proper.

JACKSON ARMS.

Torpin, Scotland.

Arms:-Three suns in splendor or, a bordure argent.

Crest:-A dexter arm in armour, embowed, holding a battle axe proper.

Motto:-Devant, si je puis. (Foremost if I can.)

Richard Jackson, continued.

Richard Jackson and his wife, Ursula Hildyard, were the parents of:-

- * 1. Anthony, (2nd.), b. 1599, d. 1666.
- 2. Frances, b.-----, d.-----
- 3. Elizabeth, b.-----, d.-----
- 4. Jane, b.-----, d.-----

Anthony Jackson, 2nd. was a strong supporter of the cause of the royal house of the Stuart's and a strong supporter of both Charles I and Charles II. He was admitted to the Inner Temple in 1616, becoming a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. He was called to the Bar in 1636 and promised the place of Protho-notary of the Common Pleas' at Oxford in the year 1646.

He was knighted at Breda, Holland in 1650 and appears to have acted as herald in proclaiming "Charles Stuart", king of England in 1651, probably at the coronation of Charles II at Seone.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and having escaped with other prisoners, was retaken prisoner and committed a close prisoner in the Tower, under a counsel dated Nov. in 1651. This order mentions him as "Anthony Jackson, alias Sir Anthony Jackson". Ten days later, when his wife obtained permission to visit him in the Tower, she was spoken of as Mrs. Jackson.

He was accused of High Treason and kept a close prisoner for proclaiming Charles Stuart, King of England. He was later given the liberty of the Tower and at the end of eight years was released. During his imprisonment his property was either confiscated or dissipated by his enemies, consequently he was penniless when released. After all this suffering and affliction for the cause of the house of Stuart he was finally given an order on the treasury by Charles II for 50 pounds sterling.

The maiden name of his wife is unknown, there being only the reference to her as Msr. Jackson in the record of his imprisonment.

The records of the children are as follows:-

1. John, b. (about 1624, d. ---* (See note below).

2. Richard, b. 1626, d. 1679.

3. Anthony, 3rd., b. 1628, d. -----

* (Note:- The genealogist, J.W. Kernahan (Employed by Miss E.M. Jackson) says this son of Anthony Jackson was not named but the available records indicate that his name was "John". He adhered to the established faith of the church of Scotland (Presbyterian).

(Note:- "Quaker History, a record of the Jackson family".

Compiled by Thomas Greer, Jr. of Ireland in 1824 from ancient and authentic documents.

"In 1649 Anthony Jackson, in company with Richard Jackson, an older brother, removed from the place of their nativity, "Eccleston, in the parish of St. Michael's, Lancashire, England, and settled in Lurgan in Ulster, Ireland. In the following year, Richard married, in the neighboring city of Carrickfergus, Margaret Keete, who like himself was an emigrant from England."

"President Andrew Jackson of the United States was descended from a brother of Richard and Anthony Jackson who removed from England to Ireland at, or about the same time they did, but did not connect himself with the quakers but adhered to the established church of Scotland."

"In the spring of 1654, William Edmundson and six others, among whom were Richard and Anthony Jackson, established the first Friends Meeting at Lurgan (Ireland). In the year 1655 they went to Cavan from Lurgan and the to Mount Mellick in 1659. Anthony Jackson remained at Cavan and Old Castle until he died. Richard Jackson died in 1679 in his 54th. year. He deceased in Mount Mellick in the parish of Rosenallis and Queens County, and lies in the burying ground of the people called quakers, upon the land of "Tineal" near Rosenallis."

(Note:- Prendergast's "Cromwellian Invasion of Ireland" mentions the Jacksons as having been granted estates in Ireland in payment for money advanced in conquering the Irish. These grants began in 1642 and were completed in 1653. The Jacksons received their grant in 1648 and removed to them in 1649.)

(##) JOHN JACKSON..

John Jackson adhered to the established church of Scotland while his brother joined the quakers. Little is known of John Jackson or of his affairs except that members of his family have been associated with the presbyterian church and have been people of means of influence for generations in north Ireland.

The maiden name of his wife is unknown.

They were the parents of:-

- * 1. James, b. 1648, d. Nov. 25, 1711.
- ** 2. ----- (a daughter)
- *** 3. John, b. 1667, d. July --- 1725.

(*) JAMES JACKSON.

James Jackson was provost of Newtown and owned a leasehold on "Ballyniscia". He owned a tanyard, dwelling house and parks in Newtown, also a share in the sailing bark, "William and John". He apparently left no issue.

(Note:- Provost of Newtown (Newtownards), County Down, Ireland.

"Down" will made 13 Nov. 1711, proved Jan. 1711-12.

James Jackson of Newtown, County Down:-

To my brother, John Jackson of Ballyregan and his son (My nephew) James Jackson, my lease of Ballyniscia subject to the sublease to James Neill.

To my nephew, Gilbert Jackson, son of John Jackson of Ballyskeagh, my tanyard, dwelling house and parks in Newtown. (Note, John Jackson of Ballyskeagh married the daughter of John Jackson and sister of James Jackson, provost of Newtown. Comment by W.R.C.)

To my servants James Sloan and Martha Wither, my share in the bark, "William and John". (Note. the name Wither indicates a family named Withrow or Witherel who are intermarried with the McCaughey family).

To be my executors, my two nephews, Gilbert and James Jackson.

Witnesses:- John Thompson, John Mairs, Thomas Jackson.

* [**) MISS ----- JACKSON.

Miss ----- Jackson, daughter of John Jackson married John Jackson, probably a cousin (Son of Richard or Anthony), of Balluskneagh. John Jackson was also a mine operator.

They were the parents of:-

- 1. Samuel, b. ----- moved to America.
- 2. Gilbert, b. 1677, d. Sept. 22, 1723.
- 3. Mary, b. -----
- 4. Jean, b. -----
- 5. Sarah, b. -----

(Note:- Down Will made April 20, 1716, proved June 30, 1716.

John Jackson of Ballyskeagh, a miner in Newtown parish, County Down, a lease of Ballyskeagh to my son Gilbert Jackson or his issue, he paying sixty pounds to my son Samuel Jackson or his issue on their return to this country.

Three daughters, Mary Jean and Sarah; son-in-law Hugh Brown, son-in-law John Kennedy and his daughter, Janet, my grandchild.

Executor, son, Gilbert.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

It appears that Samuel Jackson had moved to some place in America and raised a family. No other mention of him has been found.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The third part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The fourth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The fifth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The sixth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The seventh part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The eighth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

The ninth part of the report deals with the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done and a statement of the results achieved. It is a statement of the work done and a statement of the results achieved.

GILBERT JACKSON.

Gilbert Jackson inherited the tanyard, dwelling house and parks in Newtown owned by his uncle, James Jackson.

He married Annas Kell who was born in 1679 and died Sept. 4, 1766. Both are buried in "Movilla" churchyard, Newtownards, a part of Dundonald parish which touches on Newtownards parish in County Down.

They were the parents of:-

1. Sarah, b.-----
- # 2. Jane, b.-----
3. Annas, b.-----

(Six children, unnamed, are buried in Movilla churchyard).

(#) JANE JACKSON

Jane Jackson married John Moore of Dorinon, County Tyrone.

(***) JOHN JACKSON
of

1944768

Ballyregan.

John Jackson, youngest son of John Jackson, and grandson of Sir Anthony Jackson was the owner of the estate known as "Ballyregan" in Dundonald parish of 522 acres and in Newtownards parish of 363 acres, 885 acres total in the tract. He also owned the leasehold of "Ballynisca".

He was a man of prominence, being bailiff of the Assize court and sometimes foreman of the grand jury.

(Note:-A Virginia lady, who was an ardent genealogist, made a careful investigation of the ancestry of Andrew Jackson during his term as president of the U.S. She had the available records in Carrickfergus and Belfast, Ireland searched and received a letter from Mayor Harland of Belfast saying that Andrew Jackson's great grandfather was a noted citizen in Carrickfergus, Ireland, and was sometime bailiff of the Assize court and foreman of the grand jury, and that his name was John Jackson and that he was born in 1667.)

* John Jackson married Katherine McKinley. She was of a well known family of Dundonalds parish, many of her ancestors being buried in Dundonald churchyard, or parish (Movilla).

They were the parents of:-

1. Thomas, b.-----, d.-----
2. James, b.-----, d.-----
3. John, b.-----, d.-----
- ## 4. Joseph, b.-----1690, d.-----about 1765.
5. Mary, b.-----
6. Martha, b.-----
7. Rachel, b.-----

The four sons of John Jackson, Jr. became noted physicians at Carrickfergus, Belfast, Londonderry and Limavady (Newtown), Ireland. Of the three older son no records have been collected.

JOSEPH JACKSON. M.D.

Joseph Jackson first practiced medicine at Carrickfergus. He then moved to Londonderry and then to Limavady (Newtown) in Derry County. He spent the later days of his life at Limavady.

Joseph Jackson was married three times. The best evidence obtainable indicates that his first wife was Elizabeth Vance, the twenty first generation in direct descent from Harold de Vaux (Vance), lord of Normandy whose son, Hubert came to England with William I (The Conqueror) in 1066 and settled in the north country near the Scottish line. He became one of the powerful lords of his time.

(See note appended:-Vance genealogy)

Dr. Joseph Jackson and his wife, Elizabeth Vance Jackson were the parents of four sons, of whom only two are mentioned, viz:-

1. Samuel, b.-----

2. Andrew, Sr., b.-----

No definite data is available to give the dates of their birth nor whom was the oldest.

SAMUEL JACKSON.

Samuel Jackson was a seaman and owned a ship which made several trips to America. He married and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (Statement of President Andrew Jackson)

ANDREW JACKSON, SR.

Andrew Jackson, Sr. married Elizabeth Hutchinson, one of five sisters, all of whom were married in Ireland and came to America. They were women of exceptional ability and energy.

Andrew Jackson, Sr. was a member of a society known as the "United Men" or "United Irishman" which was opposed to the English rule of King George III, consequently he was compelled to flee from Ireland, and his property was confiscated.

(Note:- In 1795 Rev. William Jackson was sentenced to be executed for being a member of this society. He took poison and died in the shambles while waiting for his execution. This enabled his family to inherit his property.)

Andrew Jackson, Sr. arrived at Wilmington, North Carolina in June, 1765. He immediately moved to the back country where land was cheap. He bought a small farm in the Wax Haw settlement and began clearing it. He went in debt for it, and on trying to lift a heavy log injured himself and died in the fall of 1766. Relatives helped the widow to pay off the debt.

They were the parents of:-

1. Hugh, b. 1762, d. 1779 (Died of fever in the army)

2. Robert, b. 1765, d. 1779 (From sabre wound for refusing to black a British officer's boots. Born in Ireland.

3. Andrew, Jr., b. March 15, 1767, d. June 8, 1845.

(#) ANDREW JACKSON, JR. See Supplement, p. 10-15

Andrew Jackson, Jr. became one of America's greatest statesmen.

He married Rachel Roberts Donelson. She was of noble ancestry, being a descendant of Bruce of Scotland. For further records consult the biographies of him that are in any public library.

Returning to

JOSEPH JACKSON, M.D.

Dr. Joseph married a second time. The maiden name of this wife is unknown. The known children of this marriage were:-

1. David, b. about 1730, d. August---1811.

2. Hugh, b.-----

3. Robert, b.-----

(##) DAVID JACKSON.

David Jackson married Elizabeth Read in 1753. They lived in Derry County, Ireland. They came to America in 1762 and settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania on a farm in Upper Oxford township.

(Note:- See the genealogy of the Jackson family by Rev. Hugh Parks Jackson, D.D. published in 1890.)

He was an officer in Col. Anthony Wayne's Reg. at the battle of Trenton.

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation and the second section deals with the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work in the field and the second section deals with the results of the work in the laboratory.

3. The third part of the report deals with the conclusions of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the conclusions of the work in the field and the second section deals with the conclusions of the work in the laboratory.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the recommendations of the work in the field and the second section deals with the recommendations of the work in the laboratory.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the summary of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the summary of the work in the field and the second section deals with the summary of the work in the laboratory.

David Jackson fought in this battle at the side of his brother-in-law, William McCaughey, who married his half sister, Margaret Jackson.

HUGH JACKSON

Hugh Jackson was an officer in the British army in the French and Indian War. He was in the engagement at Braddock's defeat and distinguished himself there. He was also with Wolfe and Amherst at Quebec.

He returned to Ireland and organized a company to settle in America.

He then married, but his wife refused to leave Ireland. The company, including his brother Andrew, came and settled in North Carolina.

He became a prosperous business man in Ireland and raised a family there. Some of his descendants have been said to have come to America.

ROBERT JACKSON.

Robert Jackson came to America but his family is untraced.
(Note:- Statement of Rev. Hugh Parks Jackson.)

JOSEPH JACKSON, M.D. (Again)

Dr. Joseph Jackson married a third time, Mrs. Mary (Carr) Jackson, a widow, probably of a distant cousin of Dr. Joseph Jackson. She had a son by her first husband whose name was Hugh. He was of short and stocky build and was known as "Short Hugh" to distinguish him from Hugh, the son of Dr. Joseph Jackson and his second wife, who was tall and slender. This one was known as "long Hugh".

Dr. Joseph Jackson and his third wife, Margaret Carr Jackson, were the parents of:-

1. Margaret, b. March 1, 1746, d. Jan. 1, 1839.

MARGARET JACKSON.

Margaret Jackson was a woman of exceptional ability and force of character. She possessed an extraordinary memory, was an omnivorous reader and well informed. She conversed well and was strongly religious.

She preserved many of her father's medical books and surgical instruments. In later life after financial reverses she became a successful midwife and nurse.

(Note:- Her mother Mary Carr was a sister of Lord James Carr and the sixth generation in direct descent from Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.)

She married William McCaughey, a son of Joseph McCaughey and Janet Irons, at Limavady (Newtown), Derry county, Ireland on Nov. 28, 1769.

They came to America and settled on a farm in Upper Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania. They arrived in the fall of the year of 1773.

(Note:- The records of the descendants of this family are in course of preparation by Dr. W. Ross Cooper whose address is 4028 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.)

Their descendants are numerous, many are prominent and listed in "Who's Who in America."

ADDENDA.

Collateral lines and notes of interest of the Jackson family.

Note:- Bassett's "Life of Andrew Jackson."

"A memorandum found among the papers of Andrew Jackson after his death states that 'There were four brothers in Ireland of the name of Jackson, each of whom occupied a freehold, a large farm.'

Andrew, the youngest, lived near Castlereagh and sold his property and went to America where he landed in North Carolina and went

Jackson

-8-

to the back country. Castlereagh is about 125 miles from Carrickfergus, whence Jackson sailed for America, his brother-in-law Crawford going with him.

One brother (Not named) lived at Ballyniscia in the parish of Gardonnell and was the father of Samuel Jackson who became the senior partner of the firm "Jackson and Bayard" of Philadelphia.

Another brother (Not Named) lived at Knocknagoney, parish of Holywood. His daughter married James Suffern of New York.

A fourth brother (Not named) lived at Ballywilly, parish of Bangor and was known as "Laird Jackson".

(Note:- The Vance Genealogy. (Elizabeth Vance)

VANCE PEDIGREE#

by

W.J. Simpson of Belfast, Ireland.

(O'Hart's Irish Pedigrees).

Generation.

1. Harold de Vaux, lord of Normandy, had a son,
2. Hubert (who came to England with William I,) who had a son,
3. Rundolph, (de Vaux) (Settled in Scotland) who had a son,
4. Philip, who had a son,
5. Johannes Vaux, or de Vallibus, who had a son (#####) #
6. Alexander de Vallibus, who had a son (The youngest)
7. Johannes, who had a son,
8. -----Vaux, who had a son or brother,
9. William, who had a son,
10. Johannes Vans or Vaux, who had a son,
11. Johannes Vans, (Who was King James, II, of Scotland's Ambassador to England) who had a son,
12. Robert Vans (Living in 1451), who had a son,
13. Blaise Vans of Barnbarrook, who had a son,
- *** 14. Patrick Vans, who married a Gt. grand daughter of Robert, III, of Scotland and died 1528, who had a son,
15. Sir John Vans, slain at the battle of Pinkie (1547), who had a son,
16. Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarrook, (died 1597) who had a son,
17. Sir John Vans, (died 1642) who had a son,
18. Rev John Vans, A.M., (Rector of Kilmacreehan, Donegal) who had a son,
19. Dr. Lancelot Vans of Londonderry (Prominent official during the seige-1688 to 1690-who had a son,
20. John Vance (who married Miss Williamson of County Antrim), who had a ### daughter,
21. Elizabeth Vance, who married Dr. Joseph Jackson of Carrickfergus and Limavady (Newtown), who had a son

(Note:- See added comment by W.R.C.)

ANDREW JACKSON, SR.

Andrew Jackson, Sr. married Elizabeth Hutchinson, who had a son Andrew Jackson, Jr. who became the president of the United States in 1829 and served two terms.

THE BRUCE ANCESTRY
of
SIR PATRICK VANS.

(Of whom President Andrew Jackson was the seventh generation
in direct descent)

The Bruce family of Scotland descended from the early Scotch and
Irish kings who flourished before the Norman Conquest. They were also
descended from the ancient Scandinavian Princes.

They were lineal descendants of Sir Robert de Bruys, a brother of
William, The Conqueror, who descended from the ancient dukes of Normandy
and from Rollo, an ancient Norman monarch. They were also descended from
Charlemagne.

ROBERT BRUCE¹, I.
King of Scotland.

Robert Bruce, I, was the seventh of the name in Scotland. He married
Isabell de Clare, the sixth generation in direct descent from William, The
Conqueror, in 1240, A.D. She was the daughter of the Earl of Mar.

They had a daughter:-

PRINCESS MARJORY BRUCE.

Princess Marjory Bruce married Walter, Lord High Steward (A quo. Stewart
or Stuart) of Scotland.

They had a son:-

ROBERT, II,

King of Scotland.

Who had a daughter:-

PRINCESS MARY STEWART.

Who married Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, and had a son,

GILBERT

First Lord Kennedy, who had a daughter,

LADY MARY KENNEDY

Who married Sir Patrick Vance (Vans) of Barnbarroch (died in 1528)
(For record of Sir Patrick Vance, see Vance pedigree.)

• COMMENTS BY W. ROSS COOPER, AUTHOR.

Sir John Vans who died in 1642 was probably living when his grand
son, Dr. Launcelot Vance was born.

Dr. Launcelot Vance was a prominent figure during the siege of
Londonderry, 1688 to 1690, and evidently of middle age at the time.

Jackson

-10-

His grand daughter, Elizabeth, was probably born soon after that time, or about 1695, and would be the proper age to become the first wife of Dr. Joseph Jackson who was born about 1690.

The Irish genealogist, Mr. W. J. Simpson of Belfast evidently found that she was the mother of Andrew Jackson who came to the United States and assumed that he was the one who became president of the United States rather than his son Andrew Jackson, Jr.

Andrew Jackson, Sr. was born about 1724 or when Elizabeth Vance would be about twenty five years of age.

From the very positive evidence that President Andrew Jackson's mother was Elizabeth Hutchinson it becomes necessary to study the evidence carefully and be skeptical of the statement of Mr W. J. Simpson that Elizabeth Vance was the mother of President Andrew Jackson .

IN CONCLUSION.

The author, Dr. Cooper and the contributors of the notes and data used in this preparation have made exhaustive study of biographies, histories, correspondence, old probate records, newspaper clippings and other evidence available and submit it to those who may be interested .

The contributors have much collateral material and many notes which may be of interest to people who claim Jackson blood and will be willing to cooperate in compiling any additional records to the above sketch.

Respectfully contributed by

~~W. Ross Cooper, D.V.M., LL.B.~~

W. Ross Cooper, D.V.M., LL.B.

4028 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

and

Miss Eleanor M. Jackson,

Pulaski, Pa.

Jackson family history

Supplement.

(see page 5)

JOHN JACKSON

Holywood, Down County, Ireland.

* John Jackson, son of John Jackson and Katherine McKinley. He was born about 1700 and died in 1789. He was one of the four brothers who became noted physicians in the vicinity of Felfast, Ireland. The name of his wife is unknown. He left his property by will to his daughter Margaret in 1789.

MARGARET JACKSON.

Margaret Jackson married James Abernethy in County Down, Ireland. He was born in 1761. Their children were:-1. John, 2. Robert, 3. Mary, 4. Margaret, 5. James, 6. Eliza, 7. Jane (Jenny).

JANE (JENNY) ABERNATHY.

Jane Abernathy was born in 1809 and died in 1880. She married Robert Gamble in Ireland about 1834. They were Presbyterians. The Gamble family descend from -----Gamble who was knighted for his services at the seige of Londonderry in 1688. The family of Robert Gamble and wife came to America in 1846 and settled in New York.

They were the parents of:-

1. William, 1836-1901. married Sarah McLyman.
2. Margaret, 1838----- " Samuel McDowell.
3. James, 1840-1913. " Calista Barber.
4. Hugh, 1845-1905. " Eva Weed.
5. Isabella, 1846----- " Brainard Bridgman.
6. John, 1848, 1891 " Fanny Davis.
7. Robert Jackson, 1850-1924. married Carrie Osborn.

ROBERT JACKSON GAMBLE

He lived at Sioux Falls, South Dakota and was United States Senator from South Dakota.

(Miss Minerva Gamble, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin is completing this branch of the Jackson family history. She is a daughter of James Gamble and Calista Barber).

THOMAS JEFFERSON JACKSON.

His family descended from the Jackson family of Coleraine, Derry County, Ireland, descending from the family of Richard Jackson of the sons of Anthony Jackson who settled in Ulster in 1648-9/ Their family history is in print and copies are in the principal libraries of America.

THE VANCE GENEALOGY.

(Ancestral line of Elizabeth Vance, grand mother of President Andrew Jackson.) (Corrected and revised by W.R. Cooper.)

From Americans of Royel Descent by Browning.

1. Harold de Vaux, Lord of Normandy, who had a son;
2. Hubert de Vaux, (To England in 1066) relative of William, the Conqueror, who had a son;
3. Rundolph, (To Scotland) who had a son;
4. Philip, who had a son;
5. Johannes Vaux, (or, de Vallibus) who had a son;
6. Alexander de Vallibus, whose youngest son;
7. Johannes-----Vaux, whose son, or brother;
8. ----- Vaux, whose son, or brother;
9. William, who had a son;
10. Johannes Vans, or Vaux, who had a son;
11. Johannes Vans (Ambassador of James, II, to England) who had a son;
12. Robert Vans (Living in 1451.) who had a son;

Jackson

-2-

13. Blaise Vans of Barnbarrock, who had a son;
14. Patrick Vans of Barnbarrock, married Lady Mary Kennedy (See Bruce Genealogy) died 1528, who had a son;
15. Alexander, who had a son;
16. Sir John Vans, slain at the Battle of Pinkie, 1547, married Janet McCulloch of Myrtoun, Scotland, who had a son;
17. Sir Patrick Vans, II, of Barnbarrock, died 1597, married Lady Catherine Kennedy, who had a son;
18. Sir John Vans, died 1642, married Margaret McDowell, who had a son;
19. Rev. John Vans, 1617-1662, Rector of Kilmacreenan, Donegal, whose son;
20. Dr. Launceloy Vans of Londonderry, died 1688, active at the seige of Londonderry, whose son;
21. John Vans (Vance) of Coagh, married Miss Williamson of County Antrim, who had several children of which a daughter;
22. Elizabeth Vance, married Dr. Joseph Jackson of Londonderry and Limavady, Derry County, Ireland, whose four sons were:-
 1. Hugh, Officer with Braddock at Ft. Duquesne, Penna.
 2. Robert, to America.
 3. David, 1730-1811. to Pennsylvania in 1762.
 - # 4. Andrew, 1739-1767. settled in North Carolina in 1765.
23. Andrew Jackson, married Elizabeth Hutchinson. became President of the United States in 1829.

(Note:- The Vance family of Virginia descended from a brother of Elizabeth Vance Jackson., W.R.C.)

----- THE BRUCE GENEALOGY

Ancestry of Pres. Andrew Jackson and of Robert and David Jackson who came to America, via the Norse Vikings and Charlemagne.

1. ODIN.

First noted Viking in History, descending through several generations to:-

1. Sveide, 760 to 800. who had a son;
2. Halfden, 800 to ---- who had a son;
3. Ivar, Earl of Upland, who had a son;
4. Eystein (whose oldest son, Sigurd, became first Earl of Orkney) whose youngest son;
5. Rognvald, married Hilda-----, whose two sons, Rolf, or Rollo, and Einor, (Rollo, the oldest invaded Normandy and became first Duke of Normandy). The youngest son;
6. Einor, surnamed Torf Einor, married Groa, daughter of the 4th. Earl of Orkney, who had a son;
7. Thorfinn (The head cleaver), 5th. Earl of Orkney, 942-963, married Grelad, or Grelatta, who had a son;
8. Hlodevr (Lodver), 6th. Earl of Orkney, died 980, married Audna, daughter of Kiarval, King of Ireland, who had a son;
9. Sigurd (Ruled the mainland of Scotland and defeated Finleic, father of Macbeth between 969 and 995). married Olith, or Alice, daughter of Nealeodin, King of Scotland, whose son;
10. Brusi, or Brusee, died 1031. became Earl of Cathanes and Sunderland, married Ostrida, daughter of the Earl of Gothland, whose son;
11. Rognvald, II, married Felicia, daughter of Robert, Duke of Normandy, father of William, the Conqueror, who had a son;
12. Brusi (Robert de Brusee) who left Orkney and went to Normandy, built the Castle of Brix in Normandy, married Emma, daughter of Alain, Earl of Brittany, who had a son;
13. Robert de Brusee (Came to England with William, the Conqueror) died in 1094, lived in Yorkshire and married Agnes, daughter of the Earl of St. Clair, who had a son;
14. Adam de Brusee (Came to England in 1050 as attendant to Queen Emma, daughter of Richard, I. At the death of Queen Emma, he went

- to Scotland and married Emma, daughter of Sir William Ramsey, who had a son;
15. Robert de Brussee, died 1141, married Agnes of Annandale (His distant cousin) who had a son;
 16. Robert de Brussee, died in 1189, married Judith, daughter of William de Lancaster, who had a son;
 17. William de Brussee, died 1199, married ----- who had a son;
 18. Robert de Brussee (Robert Bruce), married Isabel, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, (Brother of Malcolm, IV, King of Scotland, and of William, the Lion) who had a son;
 19. Robert Bruce, born 1210, died 1395, (Became Earl of Huntingdon) married Isabel de Clare (Daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Magna Charta Surety) who had a son;
 20. Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, married Marjory (Or Martha), Countess of Carrick. She was a daughter of Neil Kennedy, Earl of Carrick and his only child, conferring on her husband, Bruce, the Earldom of Carrick. (See Kennedy Genealogy) Robert Bruce was born 1253, died 1304. Marjory died in 1293, Their son;
 21. Robert Bruce (The Bruce) King of Scotland, b. 1274, d. 1329, married Isabel, daughter of the Earl of Mar (Oldest Earldom in Scotland and line of nobility in the British Isles.) Their daughter (Oldest child);
 22. Marjory Bruce, married Walter Fitz Alan, High Steward of Scotland. He had married before, Alice Erskine, daughter of Sir John Erskine and -----, daughter of Hugh, 3rd. Earl of Ross. There were several children of this marriage who with the father took the name of Stewart. Marjory Bruce and Walter Stewart had a son:-
 23. Robert Stewart, King Robert, II, of Scotland. He died in 1390. He married Euphemia, Countess of Moray, daughter of Hugh, 4th. Earl of Ross. Their daughter;
 24. Princess Mary Stewart, married Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, whose son;
 25. Gilbert, Lord, Kennedy, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Robert Maxwell, whose son;
 26. John Kennedy, who had a daughter;
 27. Lady Mary Kennedy, married Sir Patrick Vans (Vance) of Barnbarrock, (See Vans Genealogy) who had a son;
 28. Alexander Vans, who had a son;
 29. Sir John Vans, Slain at the Battle of Pinkie, 1647. married Janet McCulloch of Myrtoun, Scotland, who had a son;
 30. Sir Patrick Vans, II, of Barnbarrock, married Lady Catherine Kennedy, and settled in Ireland, who had a son;
 31. Sir John Vans, died 1642, married Margaret McDowell, who had a son;
 32. Dr. Launcelot Vans of Londonderry, Ireland, died 1688, whose son;
 33. John Vans (Vance) of Coagh, married Miss Williamson; whose daughter;
 34. Elizabeth Vance, married Dr. Joseph Jackson of Londonderry and Limerick, Ireland and were the parents of:-
1. Hugh, 2. Robert, 3. David, 4. Andrew.
 35. Andrew Jackson, b. 1739, d. 1767. married Elizabeth Hutchinson, their son;
 36. Andrew Jackson, became President of the United States.

THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE.

Had a son;

1. Louis, I, King of France, whose son;
2. Charles, II, King of France, whose son;
3. Louis, II, King of France, whose son;
4. Charles, III, King of France, whose son;
5. Louis, IV, King of France, whose daughter;
6. Albreda, married Renaud de Reimes, whose son;
7. Gilbert, Count de Reimes, whose son;
8. Eblo, Count de Rouci, whose daughter;
9. Adele, married "ildwin de Rouci, whose daughter;
10. Margaret, married Hugh de Clermont, whose daughter,
11. Adeliza, married Gilbert, Earl of Clare, born before 1066, died 1116, whose son;
12. Richard, Earl of Clare and Hertford, married Alice, sister of Ran-
13. ulph, Earl of Gloucester, their grandson;
14. Richard de Clare was a surety for the Magna Charta. He married Amecia, daughter of the 2nd. Earl of Gloucester. Their son;
15. Gilbert de Clare, Surety for the Magna Charta, whose daughter;
16. Isabel de Clare, married Robert Bruce, Earl of Huntington. They were the grand parents of King Robert Bruce.

(See Bruce Genealogy for the continuous line to Pres. Jackson)

THE DUKES OF NORMANDY.

1. Rolf, or Rollo, son of Rognvald, the Viking, who was banished from Norway and who conquered Hainalt, took Rouen from Charles, the simple and then married the daughter of Charles, becoming the first Duke of Normandy. Their son;
2. William, 2nd. Duke, 917-942. was assassinated. His son;
3. Richard, I, 942-996 (had a daughter, Emma, -See Bruce genealogy) whose son;
4. Richard, II, 4th. Duke, 996-1026, who had a son;
5. Richard, III, 5th. Duke, 1026-1028, whose brother;
6. Robert, 6th. Duke, 1028-1035, had a son by a morganatic wife, peasant girl,;
7. William, the Conqueror, His descendant, of the 6th. generation, was ;
8. Isabel de Mar, wife of King Robert Bruce. (See Bruce genealogy)

THE EARLS OF MAR.

The Earls of Mar wer of Norse origin and carried a strong line of Saxon blood and represented one of the oldest and noblest lines of nobility in western Europe. The family has been famous in Europe and the British Isles, from the earliest records in history.

At the Battle of Harlow, the Earl of Mar, with a small force of men. defeated Donald of the Isles whose force outnumbered the forces of Mar more than ten to one. The battle was fought July 24, 1411. The Earldom of Ross descended to Alexander, son of the Earl of Mar through his mother (Mar). Alexander Mar married Lady Isabel Stewart, thus uniting itself to the powerful House of Stewart.

THE KENNEDY FAMILY HISTORY.

The early history of this noted family traces back to Old King Cole (Coilus, King of the Picts. The name modernized is: -In English, Cole; in Scotch, Kyle; in Irish, Coyle).

Coilus had a grandson;

CUNNEDIN.

Duke of Britain, who was sent to the Roman Court and had a very romantic career there. He finally returned to Scotland and married a Scottish lassie. His descendants have been warlike and a strong clan in the history of Scotland. They descend to the present time the blood of the family still flows in the most royal families of England. The ancient seat of the clan was Culzean Castle in Kirkoswald, Scotland. They were the estates of the Earls of Cassilis. The present representative of the family is the Marquis of Ailsa. The family also flourished in the parishes of Dunure, Carrick, etc. The original seat of this branch was the Castle of Dunure.

The history of the Kennedy family is very interesting. Fergus, Prince of Galoway, who died in 1161, provides the starting point. He left two sons, Uctred and Gilbert. They took the name fe de Carrick and accompanied William, the Lion, into England in 1174. During this invasion the brothers quarreled and fought. Finally Gilbert's son, Duncan, was said to have been created Earl of Carrick by Alexander, II, King of Scotland, whence they took the name. Duncan had two sons, JOHN & NEIL, Neil became the 2nd Earl of Carrick. His daughter, Marjory, married Robert Bruce and conferred on him the Earldom of Carrick. Their son;

ROBERT BRUCE (THE BRUCE)

Became King Robert Bruce of Scotland.

The charter as chief of the Clan was confirmed by King Robert, II, to Neil, Earl of Carrick in 1372.

The records appearing in this sketch of the ancestry of President Andrew Jackson have been compiled from notes of many people and authorities who have co-operated and assisted in reviewing the material used in the work of compilation. Possible discrepancies and mistakes have been checked against many recognized authorities and historians of the states of North Carolina and Tennessee and also private collections of related families who have given able and careful assistance to prevent inaccuracies which might appear in a compilation of this nature.

Among those who have contributed valuable material were Miss Eleanor M. Jackson, Pulaski, Penna., Miss Alma McGlenn, Librarian, Tulsa, Oklahoma, John Trotwood Moore, Nashville, Tennessee; The Jackson Family History H.P. Jackson; The Book of Bruce; Furkes Peerage; O'Harts Irish Family Surnames; The Barons of Runnymede; Americans of Royal Descent; McCaughey Family History and others.

Respectfully submitted,

William Ross Cooper, LL.B.
Kansas City, Mo.

